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THE TIMES COMPANY,

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THE TIMES, to all its editions, Morning, Evening, and Sunday, will be sent to one address for FIFTY CENTS per month. Addresses changed as often as desired.

The Population of the United States. The Census Bureau yesterday gave out its population figures for the United States and its Territories, omitting Porto Rico, Guam, Tutuila, and the Philippines none of which is regarded by the Administration as forming a part of the country, although under its flag and government. According to the enumerations. which are subject to final verification, our total population on June 30, 1900, was 76,295,220, as compared with 63,069,756 in 1890, a gain of 13,225,464, or nearly 21 per

The population of the forty-five com ponent States of the Union is stated at 74.627.907, as against 62.116.811 in 1890. Since the first census was taken, in 1790, when the total population of the United States was placed at 3,329,214, the increase aggregates 72,366,006. The census of 1800 States have each a larger number of inhabitants, namely, New York, 7,268,009. and Pennsylvania, 6,301,365.

But one State has lost population during the past decade. In 1890 Nevada's population was 45,761. In 1960, it is 42,334, a decrease of 3,427. The great States maintain the numerical relations of 1890. New York is first, Pennsylvania second, Illinois third, and Ohio fourth, as before. Gains are generally but not always well distributed. For example, Nebraska's population shows an increase of only 19,000 in ten years-from 1,658,910 in 1890 to 1,068,-961 in 1966. The three New England States popularly supposed to be at a standstill if not decadent in the matter of population, have done better, the increase in Maine having been 33,280; in New Hampshire, 35,058, and in Vermont, 11,219. Naturally the heaviest numerical increases are to be Locked in the largest States. In New York the gain has been 1,271,000; in Pennsylvania, 1.043,351; in Illinois, 995,139. Ohio has not done so well, her increase being 485,229. Texas comes fourth in the list of gains, and ahead of Ohio, the Territories. In 1850 her inhabitants ered 61,834; in 1900, 298,245, a gain of 336,411, the greatest percentage in- ferent. crease of all the States and Territories.

There are many other interesting features of the enumeration which will present themselves to the mind of the statistically inclined reader. The more one studies the figures and compares them with those of previous decades, the more it will appear that this is a very great nation, and one which, with good luck and good government, will be twice as great within the lifetime of people already born.

Judge Harmon's Position. It appears impossible for Mr. McKinley's

friends to understand why Gold Democrats who were for him in 1896 when the currency question was an issue are against him and supporting Mr. Bryan this year, when it is not, and has been displaced by real and vital issues of the day. If as Hanna, Roosevelt, and their trust masters declare, the paramount issue in the Presidential campaign were silver, they would have no occasion to mourn the loss of their late allies. But the latter, being men mostly of business ability and experience, have fully satisfied themselves that the matter upon which they left their party and went over to the enemy has been settled for years to come by Congressional legislation, and now is fit only for academic discussion if any.

Indeed, we may say that the most convincing answer to the Hanna proposition that silver is not dead is conveyed in the They remember that, within the current year, the very people who are exploiting ly that the white metal had been so utterly music, hygiene, clay modeling, and paper destroyed that, if a whole barn full of cutting, that they have no time to teach helpless to revive or re-create it in the in arithmetic. This makes the parents them? form of money. That is the belief of Dom- i cross, and as the board determines the ocratic yellow metallists today, and it is teacher's standing not by her success in based neither upon the recent affirmation | teaching the extras, but by the percentage nor the present denial of the trusts and which her pupils make in solid work, the their political agents, but upon the facts system is one full of distraction and nervand the law. Otherwise the Gold Democrats ous prostration for that unfortunate wowould stand now exactly where they did man. It is an unhappy situation all around, four years ago. They are not to be scared | It is time for the public school cranks in back to their old position. They know what this country to understand that the comthey know, and as they have never en- | mon school is not the place for children | capture. joyed the bad company their economic fallacy brought them into, and have no rea- the average child learns, before the age son for continuing the relation, they are this year with the party of the people once

One of the most distinguished representntives of the class of Democrats who bolted in 1896 is the Hon. Judson Harmon, Attorney Ceneral of the United States in Cleveland's last Administration, Judge Harmon's professional and social standing the schools, or music, with the exception in Ohio and his known influence among of certain rudiments. Three-fourths of the the people who agreed with his cause in children will have no use for these things. supporting Mr. McKinley formerly have rendered it highly desirable to the Repub- thoroughness without taking time which lican managers to corral and brand him should be given to more important subfor Mr. McKinley again. Seductive of- jects. If they draw anything, let them fers have been made to him to take the draw maps; that is a useful way to fix the stump and help re-elect the candidate of outlines of a country in one's mind. If Rockefeller, Havemeyer, Carnegie, Mor-they sing, let the singing be of a kind tal to effect a monopoly (except the fee Trust) and Duke, and the rest of that combina-which will be easy for them to learn, could have anything to fear from Republican tion. He has tried to keep silent, not Those of them who have real talent for wishing to become prominent politically on the occasion of his return to the household of faith, but being goaded and pes- teaching all the children a little of everytered by his late Republican associates bething might much more profitably be spent youd endurance, he has spoken at last and in establishing free night schools where

"While I disagree with Mr. Bryan as strongly as ever about many things, the free ecinage of silver included, I intend to vote for him because, like him and the Democratic Convention, I be Roosevelt and Helen Hunt Jackson, THE HUTCHINS BUILDING lieve those things are not so important nor so urgent as others on which I heartily agree with

The above expressions closely coincide 1896. They all but unanimously resent tion and looting of our new posorites of the Hanna-McKinley combination in New York and Wash-President's departure from "plain duty." and his share in violating and defying the Constitution that Porto Rico might be plundered and its people ruined and starved for the benefit of four or five over our fundamental law in campaign subscriptions. They despise Algerism, Eaganism. Abnerism. and Sampsonism. They contemn the Treasury practice of lending the Government cash assets to the Standard Oil bank without interest. They are not willing to see the taxpayers despoiled of ninety million dollars to further enrich a dozen transportation magnates, through the Hanna Sutsidy bill. They are in arms against the Mc Kinley-Salisbury alliance, the infamous Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, and the surrender of American territory in Alaska to England. Like Judge Harmon, they "wish to condemn" these things, "and have no means of doing so except by voting in the only way which can possibly be effective." Their influence will be felt at the polls next Tuesday.

Educational Fads in Brooklyn.

The teachers in the Brooklyn public schools are justly indignant over some recent orders which have been given out by the school board. Brooklyn is said, by those who know, to be the happy huntingground of educational fads, and if any more wonderful specimens of these prod gives the population in that year as ucts exist than are described in the orders 5,308,483. In 1900, a century later, two referred to, they must be found in Mr. Gulliver's account of his travels in far lands. The "New York Sun" says, in its report of the instructions of the board:

"Within a week new orders have been issued in regard to physical training, which have made some of the teachers feel keenly ridiculous and have led them to denounce bitterly the persone responsible for the introduction of the latest fad. The worst of the new orders is in regard to physical training exercises, efficially known as Jumping, Desk, and Balance Beam Exercises. Each teacher who has been directed to introduce these exercises in her classroom has received a book of instructions, which explains to her how she must illustrate to her class the manner in which the pupits are to no timogh the exercises. she must illustrate to her class the manner in which the pupils are to no through the exercises. Among other things she is supposed to lie flat on her desk and give an illustration of swimming. This is the last straw, and so long as there is a chance of the male janitor walking in while they are doing the desk act they wow solemnly that they will not obey orders.

"First of all the book of instructions tells the teacher that she must stind on her toes with her knees bent, like a kangaror ready to leap, and then shout 'One!' Then all the members of her class must do the same. Next she must straighten her knees, put her heels down and get back on her toes. That is not so bad."

But that is not all of it. It used to be supposed by the old-fashioned school superintendent that children did enough hopping and running during their hours of recreation to satisfy the needs of the huwith \$13,365. Oklahoma is the star among man body, and that in school they should keep still. But the modern child, or the modern superintendent, seems to be dif-

"Orders No. 4 to 10 relate to jumping, and direct the teacher to hop around. This the trachers say will be likely to cause a drop in skirts. Order No. It relates to running.

"Close the fists and bend the closws. Allow the arms to work freely. But on the toes. Always close the run with a plain walk in gradually retarded time until the breathing is normal. Any pupil having heart or lung trouble mal. Any pupil having heart or long trouble should be excited from the run. The length of the run should be received by a majority of the class; weaker pupils should drop out of line as they become fatigoed and walk until the class re-sumes the plain march, when they should fall into their usual places in line."

But even this is not all. The teacher is supposed, during the "deak exercises," to teach the pupil how to row a boat, to tread water, and to swim. Thus the children will almost literally be required to obey the ironical old proverb, which says: "Don't go near the water till you have learned

In another order these instructions are given to the teacher:

"Place the hands on the seat and chair back, rise on the toes and bend the knees; vault over the seat, landing on the toes with bent knees."

This sounds like a training school for seems to be conclusive proof that there for McKinley in Chicago is fraud. is no such thing as a sense of humor in Brooklyn. In the average school this exercise would be given once, and then the

mirth. The teachers say that their hours are so to learn everything that can be taught. If of ten, to read, write, and use the first four rules of arithmetic with perfect understanding, it is about all that can be expected. Such time as is left after this instruction is given can easily be filled by any teacher of average intelligence with exercises and lectures, which will increase the child's stock of general information. There is no sense in teaching drawing in and they cannot learn them with any

music can receive instruction outside the

schools, and the money which is spent in

victions in connection with the Presiden- thorough instruction in their specialty. tial election. In a letter to a brother Gold The present system is, even when not so Democrat in Colorado Judge Harmon says: utterly absurd as this Brooklyn scheme, pernicious in that it destroys the habit of thoroughness in both pupils and teachers.

In the course of an article on Helen Hunt Jackson, a writer in the "Atlantic Under our system, when a President seeks re-"Under our system, when a President seeks reelection, the primary question always is whether
we approve or condemn what he has done, especially when he means to keep on doing it.
Inthis instance, I wish to condemn, and have no
means of doing so, except by voting in the only
way which can possibly be effective.
"The attempt is made, as it always is, to prevent condemnation for what the Administration
has done, by fertelling dreadful finings that the
opposition will do. But if there be such danger,
wise men always prefer a risk to a certainty, especially when, as now, the certainty involves so
much more than the risk."

Monthly' mentions a fact which throws
some light on the remarkable mind of
Roosevelt, the cowboy candidate, the warrior, the incarnation of "the strenuous
life." Placid observers have recently been
notion of being strenuous is about the
same as a hornet's conception of its mission in life. The ordinary business man
prefers the bee as a model. Monthly" mentions a fact which throws prefers the bee as a model.

When Mrs. Jackson wrote "A Century with the known views of ninety-nine per | of Dishonor" she was imbued with some cent of the Democrats who went over in strenuous ideas of her own about justice to the Indian. She was a woman of brilcriminal trust domination, the exploita- liant gifts and a highly sensitive temperament; and she felt very strongly on this sessions by corrupt carpetbag fav- subject. She had a lofty ideal of the way in which it should be treated, and she knew the need for absolute accuracy in ington. They are justly enraged at the any work of the kind, which was liable to be sharply criticised, and to meet the eyes of people eager and determined to pick flaws in it if possible. She therefore determined to make it a serious and unemotional study of the facts rather trusts which pay for their wicked triumph | than a mass of rhetoric; and she allowed no statement to be incorporated in it without positive proof to back up her assertion. She threw herself heart and soul into the work, and nearly broke down with hard study in libraries, verifying and collecting her facts. The important points in the book were made with the counsel of Regular Army officers of wide Indian experience, who had been friends of her husband; and she tried in every possible way to make the book an argument based on indisputable and well-established facts. Then she sent a copy of it, at her own expense, to every member of Congress.

When Theodore Rocsevelt read that book he set it aside as feminine sentimentalism, to be jauntily classed wi.h fiction.

Though Mrs. Jackson made her reputation largely as a writer of fiction, in which vocation her vivid imagination and great command of language fitted her to excel, this one book of hers displays few of her characteristic qualities. It is just what she tried so hard to make it-a record of facts, substantiated and corroborated by authority; and only here and there does her impassioned nature break forth in a page of appealing and fervid rhetoric. But there are some men who would consider the multiplication table a piece of sentiment if they were told that it was the work of a woman.

Apparently Roosevelt took no pains bring forth arguments to meet those of his feminine opponent. He, a civilian, characteristically preferred his own judgment to that of Western army officers, who, of all men, are least likely to be prejudiced in favor of a foe whom they have fought for years. It is an unquestionable fact that among these officers may be found some of the best friends the red man has; and but for the rapacity of civilians and the unwise action of the Government at Washington on several oc casions, disastrous Indian wars might have been averted by the wise and careful action of the men on the ground. Men like Roosevelt, who are moved by prejudice and impulse rather than judgment. and meet carefully considered arguments with a wave of the hand and charges of emotionalism, seem disposed to arrogate to themselves the privilege of substituting rhetoric for legic, and oratory for

common sense. It is they who talk loudest about sentimentality, when some carnest philanthropist urges that justice should be done the weak; and it is they who howl for vengeance, when, having been refused the justice, which might have averted a catastrophe, the oppressed one turns on his persecutors.

Count Cassini, Russian Ambassador to this ereign for the neat and expeditious manhigh decoration for his smooth services and a vacation in which to go home receive it, and also the other honors which the Czar's Government always has in store for faithful and successful diplomatists.

Fraudulent Republican registration is so rife in Chicago that it will be a miracle if the circus. But it is not. It is part of a its criminal effects can be altogether precircular addressed to a company of Brook- vented. The great master hand at that lyn school teachers, some of whom are kind of business is in the Windy City and staid and spectacled women, on the shady is incessantly at work. So far one hundred side of forty, teaching mixed schools of and fifty warrants have been issued in pupils between the ages of tox and fifteen, cases actually detected. The only hope

We are not altogether pleased with the present attitude of the Gold Democrats. school would break up in a hubbub of wild Department, that Earl Li and Prince Ching are the supreme authority in China and are conducting negotiations without more than the silver scarecrow were declaiming loud- taken up even now with sewing, drawing, perfunctory reference to the Chinese Government. Suppose, by and by, the said Government decides to repudiate terms Bryans were to be elected they would be the children to read, write, and do sums made by Li and Ching! Who will enforce

The terrible explosion in New York on Monday closely following the one at Indian Head is calculated to inspire a suspicion that an anarchistic individual of the name of Nobody is "in our midst," and is going around wrecking and killing generally. His description should be sent out by the police and a liberal reward offered for his

# A Disagreement of Doctors

(From the Boston Globe,) The evolution of the "trust" issue at the hands of the Republican leaders is interesting. It began with McKinley declaring that the penalties should be visited upon them. Then Roosevelt declared that the people had no juris diction over them. Hanna then rose to the magnificent attitude of declaring that there are no trucis, and now Senator Scott declares that trusts are a good thing.

Scantor Scott Merely Consistent. (From the Philadelphia Record.) It is hard to understand why the approx the trusts by a prominent Republican should be a cause of agitation to the party leaders. Surely, they cannot think that the people consider their party an enemy of the trusts! No Republican orator or writer has attempted to convince anybody that any combination of capi logislation, Nearly every Republican speake who touches the trust question is careful to explain that such combinations are essential to publican National Committee has sent out a pamphlet (entitled "The Other Side") which clearly defined his position and his con- those with some special talent could get is entirely a defence of trusts,

# POLITICAL GOSSIP.

all the available heads of bureaus have been hustled out where they can do the most good for the party that put them in power. The administrative bureaus are practically decapitated, and the lack of heads will centinue until the Republican leaders call back the official spellbinders after November 6. Of course all these employes who are now away telling the people how to vote are drawing full pay from the Government, and are carried without a murmur on the payrolls. The employes thus enjoying the lavish bounty that enables them to be away from their desks while they play politics, point for excuse to Governor Roosevelt, of New York, who has been away from . State or several months, yet continues to draw his pay. They argue that if the Gover-nor of a State can do these things, surely Federal bureau chief has the same priv ilege—especially when he is canvassing in the interest of the Administration supporting him. Among the Federal office-holders who have been out of town working in the campaign are Postmaster Gen-ral Smith, Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow, Third Assistant Post-master General Madden, Superintendent Machen, of the Delivery Service; Auditor Castle, of the Postal Department; Secretary Cage, Assistant Secretary Vanderlip, Comptroller Tracewell, Treasurer Roberts, Comptroller Dawes, Commissioner Powderly, Director Roberts, Assistant

Secretary Meikleichn, Solicitor General

Richards, and Attorney General Griggs.

"I don't believe there ever has been a Presidential candidate in history who is so deserving of success as is Mr. Bryan," said W. D. Pearson, a New York lawyer, who is spending a few days at the Raleigh. "I am bound by principle, as a good Republican, to cast my vote against him, but I could almost cheer if I learned that ras elected. Take his work yesterday as a sample. Any man who can travel 200 miles and make thirty speeches in a day and then get up at 2:30 o'clock in the morning and make a thirty-first, has more than a vain ambition back of his motives. He is absolutely sincere, and just such a man as would make a good President. I think that there are many more Republi-cans in the Empire State who think as I do, and the Republican leaders are not at all certain of carrying the State. By the way, I think that thirty-first speech, at Port Jervis, was a gem. It was with-out doubt the finest short speech of the campaign. I have cut it out and will save campaign. I have cut it out and will save it as a relic and as a sample of what a his steadfast courage and encouragement real American can do even after breaking the world's record on making addresses.

Mr. Bryan is a wonder, and such a man as them justice. we would all like to shake hands with."

. . . In a recent issue of the paper appears an account of a meeting of the farmers of Comanche County to discuss the issues. After a hot joint debate between the Re-publicans and the Populists a paper was finally drawn up and signed in which those present came to an agreement. If Bryan wins, the Republicans are to allow their beards to grow and wear them long for four years. If McKinley is elected, the Populists are to shave and to remain clean shaven for the next four years.

"Hanna is working hard to capture West Virginia this election," said Harry M. Richards, of Wheeling, at the National last night. "When I left Wheeling yes-terday afternoon the two Circuit Court judges were working overtime to naturalize the gangs of foreigners run into the State by Steve Elkius and the Re-publican Campaign Committee. It is the most disgraceful incident in the history of the Commonwealth. Imagine one judge staying up all day and the other keeping the court open all night so that the 12ousands of illiterates might be stamped capable of voting for McKinley. I have my own opinions as to why the judges should be so accommodating, but I am not afraid to say that each of the 'hoboes' who have been herded will receive at least a \$2

The tone of comment in F Street regard-The distinguished and accomplished brokers of Washington are probably five to tion for personal bravery shown after the one in favor of Republican success, though court, is back from his holiday and at his home of Wall Street "sound money sentipost again. It is a post which has been ment" that have been converted to Demoadmirably held in place during his excel- cratic ideals during the past four years lency's absence by M. de Wollant as With sympathies naturally so one-sided, Charge d'Affaires. The latter deserves the thanks of his chief and of his august sov-thanks of the real and expeditions man. quite natural that the brokers and their ner in which he "follied" our amateur traders should have felt strongly confident diplomatists into that cut and scuttle a few weeks ago. The reasons of the change agreement while our regular men were is a bit of "news" sent out by one of the away. M. de Wollant should be given a Republican Wall Street news bureaus yesterday. This telegram, while predicting victory for the Republicans, has so hollow a ring that it was generally quoted with joy by the Democrats. The squib reads as follows: "A house in touch with the Republican Presidential National Committee says the election is safe for McKinley, but does not share the enthusiasm represented by betting odds of 5 to 1. Had the election taken place six weeks ago Mr. Revan would probably have been elected. Mr. Bryan's statements on the subject at that time were not far from the truth. In the past four weeks a great deal of effective past four weeks a great dear of checking work has been done, particularly in illi-nois and Indiana, and McKinley will carry both States with a moderate majority. Mc-Kinley will probably have a larger electoral vote than he had four years ago, but We are not altogether pleased with the statement, said to be credited at the State lar vote. It is astonishing that this should be so, but indications point that way. However, returns indicate McKinley's election, which is the main thing."

At the time, six weeks ago, when it is said Mr. Bryan would have been elected there was certainly nothing in this news bureau's gossip or in any other Repub-lican headquarters talk that would have indicated such a thing.

A report is in circulation, and without evidence to show that it has not a basis of good foundation, that several railroads or good foundation, that several railroads in the various grades he may reach. Gen-have donated to the Republican National Committee a multitude of passes to va-rious places in the country to be used where they will do the most good of Committee a multitude of passes to various places in the country to be used where they will do the most good. Of course, the department clerks in this city who will have the use of them know what they are for. It has been suggested that some Government officials who will go home to vote may find that under strict law their long residence here and a payment of taxes of any character at their homes may deprive them of their suffrages. In cities under Republican control, however, a mere trifle like that can ensily be disposed of.

Judge Boyd, who left the office of Solicitor Ceneral a few weeks ago to take the place of Federal judge in North Carolina, has already managed to receive lots of attention in his new post. When the Federal court met at Greensboro one of the new jurist's first actions was to make an address to the grand jury on the right of Federal officers to supervise State elc-tions. As a result of the address, which the Democrats claim was nothing less than a political stump speech, the grand to support "imperial delegates, jury brought back indictments against several registrars of elections who had barred negroes from registering until they could show proof of right to vote. The speech has already become an issue, and is being vigorously circulated by the Re-publican party managers in the State. The the prosperity of the country and especially to the growth of our export trade. Even the Re-oughly aroused against what they term oughly aroused against what they term the insolence of a Federal judge in presuming to interfere with the election laws

# GALLANTRY OF MARINES.

There are many vacant chairs this week | Brigndier General Heywood Submits His Annual Report. around the Government Departments, for The annual report of Brig. Gen. Charles Heywood, commandant of the Marine

men in China and the Philippines.

officers and men have distinguished thempersonal mention be appropriately recognized. He calls special attention to two cases

of gallantry—the rescue of a wounded man on the firing line by Lieut. Smedley D. Butler "at the risk of his life, he being wound-ed in so doing," and the gallant act of Capt. Henry Leonard "who, at the risk of his own life, carried Captain Butler to the rear across a place covered by the enemy's fire, and received a dangerous wound while

cer's regular line of duty, are worthy of the greatest admiration," General Hey-wood says, "and I shall take pleasure in recommending that the two officers named be properly rewarded."

These acts of gallantry were performed near Tientsin. Mention of the incidents narrated by General Heywood is contained also in a report to the general commandant from Major Littleton W. Wailer. who commanded the American marines that attempted to reach Tientsin from Taku in the early part of the China cam-

Major Waller says: "I have to earnestly recommend to your notice for such re-ward as you may deem proper the follow-ing officers: Lieut. Smedley D. Butler, for the admirable control of his men in all the fights of the week, for saving a wounded man at the risk of his own life and under a very severe fire: Lieut, A. E. Harding, for conspicuous gallantry in ac-tion, for saving wounded at the risk of his own life under a heavy fire; Second managing the Colt gun under a fierce fire and without support, after the crew had

"As for the mer. I feel that I cannot do As for the mer, I real that I cannot no them justice. They have made history, marked with blood, if you please, still glo-rious and brilliant. They were the first The "Atchison Globe" is responsible for the statement that the farmers in Kansas are going wild over the campaign. rians. I shall send you the names of special instances in these cases, hoping that a suitable reward may be given them as far as the law allows. For myself, sir, I have only to say that I did my best. I have

carried the colors you surrendered to me through each fight. I tried to get into Tientsin to help the besieged. I failed I lost a gun. If there is any fault it is mine. I only remark that it took 2,000 men with six guns to do what I failed to do with 530 men without guns. I am waiting with 530 men without guns. I am waiting for re-enforcements asked for and shall forward as soon as the combined

orces are ready."

Some young officers of marines distinguished themselves at the battle of Novaleta, in Luzon, by such a reckless lisplay of courage that it was found necessary to admonish them. Lieut. David D. Porter and Lieut, George C. Thorpe were commended by Capt. B. H. Fuller, commanding battalion of marines, for bravery in being the first to enter the enemy's position in that engagement. Licutenant Colonel Elliott endors d Captain Fuller's report to Rear Admiral Watson as follows: "First Lieutenants George C. Thorpe, R. M. Gilson, and David D. Porter, United States Marine Corps, when within 150 yards of the insurgents' fort, stood upon the parapet of the first intrenchment taken while their men were firing, and I respectfully request that the admiral will admonish these young officers for bravado which might have caused a failure in carrying The tone of comment in F Street regard-ing the election possibilities is said to be much less confident for Mr. McKinley than been sounded. I approve of the report

> Watson said: commend Lieutenants Porter and Thorpe for bravery, but has admonished them and Lieutenant Gilson for bravado and for be-ing out of their proper position while the men were on the firing line."

tained in a report written before the relief of Pekin, contains some interesting de scriptions. Describing the march, he says: 'Our men have marched ninety-sever miles in the five days, fighting all the way They have lived on about one meal a day for about six days, but have been cheerful and willing always. They have gained the highest praise from all present and have earned my love and confidence. They are like Falstaff's army in appearance, but with brave hearts and bright weapons.

Our uniform is utterly unfit for this service. The trousers last about two days and the blue shirts make a splendid target, all the more marked when we are o the firing line with khaki.
"Captains Myers and Hall and the ma-

rines under them are besieged at Pekin As soon as sufficient forces have arrived with train the forces will move on Pekin. Our force is disgracefully small, considering our interests. Mator Waller's conduct is highly praised

by Rear Admiral Remey, commander-in-chief of the United States naval force on the Asiatic station. "Nothing but praise is heard of the conduct of Major Waller during the recent dis-turbances and engagements about Taku and Tientsin," he said in a report. "All re-

President if the election had been held, ports indicate that he is an officer of high merit, reflecting much credit on the Marine Corps and the whole United States service and I would be glad to see him rewarded." Major Waller was commended highly also by Colonel Meade, of the Marine Corps and Rear Admiral Kempff recommended that Major Waller be given a suitable medal and 5 per cent additional pay for life

#### Politics in Porto Rico. To the Editor of The Times:

With reference to the statements of Mr. Rr. brugh, the Commissioner of Education in Porto Rico, I beg leave to make the following remarks: The election to be held in Porto Rico next month is not the first one. We have seen many an election there, even before Mr. Brumbaugh dreamed of getting \$5,000 from the Porto Rican treasury. The excitement is really due to the

treasury. The excitement is really due to the unfairness with which the "imperial delegates" of this Government in Porto Rico freat the local political parties.

The Federal party of Porto Rico is really in favor of "Porto Rico for Porto Ricas." but this only as far as the political status of the island is concerned. The Federals want self-government, which is simply our right, and which we certainly can exercise better than these "imperial delegates." They have declared in favor of the National Democratic party, and, contrary to Mr. Brumbaugh's statement, they constitute the greatest majority of the island, and have the greatest majority of the island, and lawe the greatest number of concated people, as well as the wealth of the island. But the Federals are not inclined to ampoint "imperial delegates," and these of favor the Republicans with a view to keep ing their splendid pevitions.

A PORTO RICAN. Washington, October 29,

# Betting Predictions.

(From the Chicago Chroniele.) If betting were any proof of a proposition, the man with the most money would always right. As we know that this is not the c it may be worth while to ignore the condition of the betting market in figuring out the probabili-ties of the coming election. The same thing ap-plies to other disputed and doubtful proposition

## THE SOCIAL PROBLEM.

The Question of What It Is Discused by Dr. L. G. Powers.

The Convention for Social Study, which has been in session since Monday at the Corps, made public yesterday, contains Hamling M. E. Church, closed last night many stories of gallantry on the part of with an address by Dr. L. G. Powers, American marine officers and enlisted chief statistician of the Census. Rev. A. H. Ames presided in the absence of Rev. "It has been a source of gratification to Dr. Lucien Clark, the presiding elder of me," says General Heywood, "to record the District, and introduced the speaker in this report so many instances in which to a large audience of men and women who attentively followed Dr. Powers in selves for personal bravery and heroism his discourse, "What is the Social Probin battle, and it is my intention to ad- lem?" By way of introducing his subject, dress a communication to the Depart-ment recommending that the gallantry of definition: "The social problem is the the officers and men who have received problem of man living with his fellows in organized society. When we ask what is the social problem, we enquire. How shall men live in society that they may secure the greatest possible good for all?

"There are many factors or elements which enter into this problem," said Dr. Powers. "Some of them had their existence before the human race had formed any social organization. They began with so doing, which has since necessitated the amputation of his left arm."

"Such acts as these, outside of an officer's regular line of duty are worthy of needs as an individual. Those needs call for satisfaction, whether he lives by himself or makes his home among his fellows. Among these needs, the most noteworthy are those which are vital to the preservation of life. Man must be protected against the enemies that would destroy; he must have food, and in most climates raiment and shelter. Primitive man organized society to assist him in securing these objects, including protection against wild beasts and all that could molest or make afraid. The social problem accordingly, has its basis resting upon these needs of the individual.

"The social problem divides itself into two great parts. The first relates to the satisfaction of the needs of man as an individual. The second is connected with the gratification of the desires and the emotions which he experiences only as a member of society. The first part of this problem is summed up in the enquiries: Lieut. W. L. Jolly for the same risk and for leading a fine charge over two parapets in the face of a heavy fire; Lieutenant Leonard, for saving life under fire and for admirable control and direction of the same risk and give shelter and protection against all that can injure or make afraid. The section of the same risk part of this problem is summed up in the enquiries:

How to protect human life; how to clothe the naked, and give shelter and protection against all that can injure or make afraid. The section of the same risk and for leading a fine risk of the same risk and for leading a fine charge over two parapets. undo the heavy burdens that rest upon the unfortunate; how to break the yoke of the oppressed and let them go free; how to do away with social inequalities, secure equal and exact justice for all, and to give liberty to all who are in bondservants of want, ignorance, or sin. In its essential the social problem is the same as when the first primitive clan or tribe was organized, and yet that problem is never the same in any two ages nor in the midst of any two nations. It varies with the conditions under which people exist, and in connection with which they enter into or maintain organized society. With the passage of centuries the social problem approximates a solution which is never fully wrought out. Each age and nation contributes its share to the final solution of the social problem and thus assists the race in approaching its final The speaker then went on to describe

the efforts of society in the past and present to solve the social problem. This brought him to discuss the achievements of society, and Dr. Powers said: "The present census, when completed, will un-questionably show that the visible, material wealth in this country now has a value of \$90,000,000,000.00. This is an addi-tion since 1890 of \$25,000,000,000. This sum added to our national wealth in the last decade, as you all know, are the savings of our people in that period. They were the savings of a people who were better fed, clothed, and housed than any equal number of human beings in any other land or time, and yet it is a saving greater than all the people of the Western Continent had been able to make Western Continent had been able to make from the discovery of Columbus to the breaking out of the civil war. It is a saving which represents more houses and buildings, more furniture in the home, more implements and machinery to as-sist man in his work, more and better means of communication, more good clothes, good books, and personal adornment than the entire race had saved dur-ing all the countless ages of struggles from Adam to the Declaration of our American Independence.

"The last century witnessed in our midst an enormous application of steam, | civil war. rater, and horse p In endorsing this report Rear Admiral ance of human work. The horses in our Matson said:

The commander-in-chief is giad to able the 8,000,000 workers of American ruary, 1562, when he was detailed as acting farms to produce as much and as valua ble material for food and clothes as the 400,000,000 people in China, or all the in-habitants of Europe, outside of Russia. Our steam driven factory machinery en Major Waller's story of the march of his battalion of marines toward Tientsin, con- of cloth as 100 in the Orient. As a result, our people produce all the food that they consume and enough to feed many millions in Europe and Asia.
"Our looms and forges," said the speak-

er, "turn out finished cloth and machinery

and other products sufficient for our ow use and to enable us to send vast quanti ties to sell in the markets of the globe Further on in his discourse Dr. Powers the ancients, we come now to the solu-tion of the problem of the next century. Our statesmen are not perplexed over the problem how to produce enough to keep the multitude from dying, but how to find a market for our surplus products. This is a problem which presents many enigmas to even the best mind and the stout-est heart. The social problem, so far as it relates to wealth." said the speaker, is vastly different in our day and land from what it was in the past. The dif-ference marks a beneficent movement in society the most marvelous in the history of the race. Turn where we will we meet some phase of the problem of the distribution of wealth—the special problem of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The so-called labor problem is one of the most prominent of these phases. It is largely a question of how labor and capital shall wisely and equitably divide the wealth which they f intly create. The same problem is involved in other forms in our political and comon ie discussion of the standard of money, free trade and protection, the regulation of transportation charges, and countless other topics of public interest. Fur ther, the cure of our moral ills is co-ordinated with the economic question of wealth creation and distribution. Concluding his address, Dr. Powers said

"The distribution of wealth among the masses of the people lags and will continue to lag until they are taught fully preciate and desire the things which ar represented by their proportionate shar of that wealth; and that education is wha we call the moral part or aspect of this problem. How shall the people be trained to produce more and better things, and how educated to use and censume greater quantities of the same? When the rac has answered these questions it will have solved the social and economic problems of wealth creation and distribution, and with them all other problems that now v ally concern the progress of society and the welfare of its members."

A vote of thanks was given Dr. Pow rs for his address. At the afternoon ses ion addresses were made by Prof. Craven of the Columbian University Seerge V. Leech, Rev. F. M. Bristol, and Rev. Page Milburn.

### Republic or Empire. (From the Baltimore Sun.)

A vote on November 6 for McKinley is a vote

for the empire. It is a vote for government by injunction and the necessary force to suctain the ourts in their aggressions upon the liberties of the people and the suspension of trial by jury. It is a vote for special privileges to the few at the expense of the many. In short, it is a vote for imperialism, a vote for the empire. The question now is, how long is the Republic to

# AMERICA'S CLAIM TOO SMALL Vexation at Light Demand on Moroc-

co for Essagin's Death. PARIS, Oct. 30 .- A despatch from Tangiers says the Europeans here were greatly vexed when they learned that the American Government had instructed its Minister to demand only \$5,000 from the Sultan of Morocco as compensation for the murder of Essagin, the naturalized Ameri-

can citizen who was murdered at Fez. Essagin was the manager at that place of a French firm, and while riding through a narrow street jostled against a Moroccoan religious fanatic. A dispute ensued and Essagin, in self-defence, drew a revolver and fired, wounding a native. The natives then attacked the American with knives and cut him to pieces.
"The Europeans say Essagin dressed and

lived like themselves, and was considered a European, and for that reason the small mount demanded by the American Government is looked upon as cheapening the lives of other Christians. It is ru-mored that the American Minister regrets the instructions he has received to gain

such inadequate compensation.
"It is recalled that on a previous occasion America threatened to send warships to demand satisfaction, and the Europeans believe that in this case the American officials should have made a demand for the execution of the criminals, who are well known, and the degradation of the officials who permitted the murder. "The Governor of Moroeco, the Euro-

eans say, will actually haggle over the \$5,000, as they believe the United States is acting in a half-hearted way over the affair, and will accept a smaller amount."

### MAJOR H. J. HEARSEY DEAD.

Prominent in the Political and Journalistic Circles of Louislans.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 20 .- Major H. J. Hearsey, editor of the "New Orleans States," and one of the best known and most aggressive Southern editors, died today, aged sixty years. He was a native of West Feliciana Parish, La. He went into journalism in 1860. In 1876 Major Hearsey was invited to New Orleans by the Democrats of that city to take charge of the "Democrat." He contributed largely toward party success, in re-turn for which the "Democrat" was mad; the official paper of the State. It continued as the organ of the extreme State a

right wing of the party with the greatest political influence of any paper in Louis-iana. In 1879 the "Democrat" carried on a vigorous campaign against the Louisiana State Lottery, the result of which was a Kilkenny cat fight. The lottery was then the strongest political influence in Louisiana in consequence of its money, but the "Democrat's" campaign was so vigorous that the Legislature was forced to repeal the charter of the lottery com-pany. The fight, however, had bankrupt-ed the "Democrat," which passed into other hands.

In 1850 Major Hearsey established the "States," which he conducted upon much the same lines as the "New Orleans Democrat," representing the extreme State's rights Democracy. His paper was the official organ of the city, and interested in the State printing and with considera-ble political influence in Louislana. Major Hearsey was a man of weak physique, but of green political and personal courbut of great political and personal cour-age, participating in several duels, the most important being that with Major E. A. Burke, State Treasurer and editor of the "Times-Democrat," who bought the "Democrat" from him.

### WELL KNOWN VETERAN DEAD. Gen. Benjamin Fingler Passes Away

in New York City. NEW YORK, Oct. 20 .- General Beniamin Flagler, who has been ill with Bright's disease at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, died there today. General Flagier was chief of the ordnance department of the Na-tional Guard from 1895 to 1899. He was a brother of the late Gen. Daniel W. Flagler,

of the United States Army.

Gen. Benjamin Flagler lived in Niagara
Falls, N. Y., and always took a prominent
part in the Niagara County Republican polities. He was appointed chief of the State ordnance department by Governor Morton and reappointed by Governor Black. General Flagler's duties were particularly ar-duous during the Spanish-American war. His military training was obtained in the

assistant adjutant general of the First Bri-gade, First Division of the Fifth Army Later he served in the Depart. Corps. ment of the Shenandoah and Twelfth Army Corps. He was severely wounded in June, 1862, and on October 18 was discharged for disability. General Fingler was collector of the port of Niagara from 1878 to 1888. In 1888 he was a Presidential elector on the Republican ticket. Three of General Flagler's brothers were Union soldiers during the civil war.

# OF A CERTAIN BELL.

In the Old State House in Philas delphia.

(From the Springfield Republican.) Muffle your bell! it speaks too loud-Though cracked and voiceless many a echo of its long-lost note The brown men of the isles may hear.

Nay, trust it not! its fault is known; Its treason our forefathers heard. When from its chamorous throat it flung Defiance unto George the Third.

Shroud close its form; lest from afar, Straining a vision battle dim, The legend straggling round its rim. That uncouth text it were not meet

A destined vassal's eyes should a Proclaim ye freedom to the land And to the people Liberty." We are grown old and wise: we frame

Our plinnt tongues to tyrant speech; Its iron lips could never learn The lessons we our children teach. Its farring notes must sure disturb

Our swollen empire's holy calm. Raising wild hopes and lawless dr ams In dwellers 'neath the tropic raim. Cast we some chime of golden bells!

And soft and sweetly let them play, Preaching submission's wholesome cr.ed And meekness under foreign sway. and, should the old, rude mus'e wake We'll trust the shrick of hurtling shell. The cannon's rear, to drown the vie That sounds from Independence B-1.

W. A. ECKELS.

### Oxford, Ohio, October 9, 1990, Scott's Tale Out of School.

(From the St. Louis Republic.) Scott places the Standard Oll Company in the list of presperity makers and benefactors. The people of the country know that the Standard Oil Company is one of the most dangerous on gines of oppression in the world. It fixes the price of petrolaum; but that is only the beginning. It owns railroads, tube works, iron mines, banks, and lumber mills. The head of the company has an income available for per-sonal uses larger than that of any living monarch, with the possible exception of the Czar. The praise bestowed by Senator Scott shows that the Standard Oil Company comes close to owning

# The Workingman's Prosperity.

(From the Syracuse Telegram.) The workingmen have found by practical experience that the "McKinley prosperity" means for them higher prices to be puid for the necessaries of life, and, in fact, for everything which they buy, while their wages have not been increased. The purchasing power of their dollar has been reduced under the operation of the trustation 5 to 50 per cent, so that their wages have that their wages have